

SEPTEMBER

him by his kindness and sympathies for the sick and suffering in camps. He was an untiring worker and labored day and night for the good of his men, and they loved him like a father.

As a man he possessed a noble spirit, was highminded and generous—could open and free in the expression of his sentiments, having an unusual share of moral courage, was very jealous of his good standing with his friends and brethren. He was also man of great fortitude and firmness, and met with calm determination every unfavorable event of his life, both temporal and religious. As a father he was the idol of his children. But he was also a Christian, he professed religion and joined the Baptist Church of Christ Wood, was baptised by Elder Jesse Wood at Cedartown, Ga., about 9 years ago. As a church member he was pious, prayerful and orderly. He was a lover of the household of God. He enjoyed that doctrine most, which gave the most honor to God in the salvation of sinners.

He exemplified his Christian character in camps, by the regular reading of his bible, and by avoiding all immorality, frequently reproving others for wickedness, especially professors of religion. The writer of this sketch knew him well and it gives him great pleasure to bear testimony to the rectitude of his deportment in the army, and I record the fact here, that I never heard him use a profane word or impious expression while in the army. After he was wounded and before he died, he called up his company before him, and told them that they had acted bravely in defending their country's capital against a well organized army, and that some of their comrades in arms, in their own ranks, had been sacrificed on the altar of their country, and that he had received a wound from which he would soon die, and he was willing to die, that he had long since made his peace with his God, and he was willing to die, that he had a request to make of them, that was that they all might meet him in Heaven, he feared some of them was not prepared to die. It is said by some of those who stood by, that all shed tears freely, and he thus died in full prospect of a world where wars will be known no more. He leaves a devoted wife, two little sons, and a large circle of friends to mourn his irreparable loss, but their loss is his eternal gain, for he rests where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

E. T. S.

Banner & Baptist, Atlanta Ga., please copy.

"Let Me die with It in My Hand."

Another of Alabama's sons has fallen. It is mournful to know and record the last. But there is a solace. He died on the field of battle, died valiantly defending the most sacred right of man, died with all the energies of his noble nature in action—to vindicate his country's honor—he died like a soldier.

Well may our county be proud of your youthful hero. I allude to MAJOR Geo. Lee ALEXANDER, Jr., who fell at the battle of Baton Rouge on the 5th ult.

Major Alexander was born in this country, but was a resident of Florida at the commencement of hostilities between the North and South. He was among the first to offer his services to his country in a Florida company. While at Pensacola, he was permitted by transfer to join the 7th Ala. Regiment, stationed at that place. This regt. was soon after ordered to East Tennessee, to protect that section from the depredations of the Unionists, thence to Bowling Green, as a part of Hardee's brigade. After the expiration of his time of his enlistment (twelve months) young Alexander re-enlisted in the 4th Ala. Battalion. He was soon commissioned Adj't. of the Batt., and for distinguished services in the battle of Shiloh, was by acclamation elected Major.

For his heroic bearing at the battle of Baton Rouge, an eye witness on the battle-field writes:

"All who speak of the 4th Alabama Battalion, speak only to praise; they are the admiration of all. Faithfully did they emulate the example of their brothers in Virginia and elsewhere. It was in this gallant charge that one of the most fearless and patriotic sons of Alabama fell. I mean Major G. L. ALEXANDER. While enthusiastically cheering the men on to victory, a fatal ball pierced his heroic breast and he fell to rise no more. While still borne from the field before death's chilly cords had bound his gallant spirit, he was asked to release his sword; which he still held in his hand, when he replied, 'let me die with it in my hand.' But now he sleeps the sleep of the brave—yes, 'the bravest of the brave.'

So passes away many of our gallant young men—on every battlefield they are sealing their devotion to their native South with their life's best blood.

The subject of this notice was the son of George Lee Alexander, Esq., of this County, upon whom the fortunes of war have thus far fallen heavily. One of his sons was killed in the battles near Richmond, one at the battle of Baton Rouge, and his youngest son was taken prisoner at Island 10, from whom he has not since heard a single word. F.

DIED—Near Beans' Station, East Tennessee, at the residence of Dr. Logg, July 20, John F. Doudel in the 19th year of his age. The deceased was born and raised in Calhoun county. He could not resist the call of his country, but went to her defense. He was a member of Capt. Francis' company, 36th Ala. He was a good and noble soldier, beloved by all his friends. The Confederacy has lost one of her noble defenders, his

widowed mother a kind and obedient son—he leaves a mother, three brothers and one sister to mourn his loss. But our loss is his eternal gain; he fell at his post—from evidence he left behind, we believe he is at home in Heaven, there to sing God's praises forever. His father preceded him but a few weeks to that celestial land. Then friends weep not he is gone, where the earnest rear is hushed and the carriage of war is ended—he died as a faithful soldier should die, true to the last.

Thos. S. Finch was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., and emigrated from there to Calhoun County, Ala., in 1853 and entered the Confederate army, member of Capt. Francis' company from this county some time about the first of March last.

He was admitted into the hospital at Bean's Station, East Tennessee, about the first of July, and died Thursday, July the 17th, at 6 o'clock A. M.

In a letter written by his brother James to his parents he says, "he did not suffer much for the first two weeks, only at times with his legs, though after the fever took hold of him, and quinine was given, he was partially relieved for some days. The hemorrhage of the bowels lasted him 24 hours up to the time of his death. I am sorry to add that circumstances were such that I did not have the privilege of attending to him all the time he was in the hospital, but I was with him about 24 hours before his death, during which time he was in possession of his right mind and was engaged in fervent prayer to God for mercy in the time of need, saying that he could not be willing to die without doing as long as there was hope."

A short time before his death he gave up all, and requested his brother to tell his friends good-bye, and request them to make preparation for death. Thus another of our faithful soldiers goes to his long home, leaving father, mother, brothers and sisters and a loving wife to whom he had not long been married to mourn his loss.

The name of Thos. Finch will be long remembered by those who love their country, and the cause of freedom. But now he sleeps in the silence of the tomb—free from the fatiguing labors of camp life.

R. J. S.

At a Regular Communication of Belch Lodge No. 141, the following tribute of respect was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The great Architect of the Universe, has called our much esteemed Bro. Tim. to Smith, from an earthly temple, to that temple above, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, be it therefore—

Resolved, That we take this method of expressing our great grief, of the death of our friend and bro. William P. Smith.

Resolved, That in the death of brother William P. Smith, this Lodge has lost a devoted member who was highly esteemed by the fraternity and the vicinity in which he lived a good citizen.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the wife and relatives of our deceased bro.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and a copy handed to relatives of the deceased, and a copy forwarded to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

H. H. WISE,
J. E. ALEXANDER
W. M. YERDEN.

CONSCERPTI

ALL members of the 1st Regt. Ala. Cavalry, absent without permission or beyond the limit of their furloughs, are hereby summarily ordered to report themselves at Montgomery to the undersigned within ten days from date or they will be advertised and dealt with as doers.

Conscripts who will mount themselves upon serviceable horses will be received into the 1st Regt. Ala. Cav. and permitted to join any company in the regiment.

A camp will be established at Montgomery immediately, at which place it will be the undersigned forthwith.

By order of General Bragg.

LIEUT. A. J. THORNTON,
E. B. JORDAN.

J. H. MCINTYRE.

September 4, 1862.

Notice.

DURING my absence in the army, my father, Robert McCain, and my wife, Lucretia A. McCain, are my authorized agents to receive all receipt or money due me, to rent land, or for the purchase or sale of land, &c., and transaction of other necessary business. RICHARD H. MCCAIN.

Sept. 4, 1862.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of G. W. Cosper, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. T. P. Purman, Judge of the Probate court of Randolph county, on the 21st day of July, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOSEPH B. COSPER, Adm.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William Norton, late of Randolph Co., Ala., deceased, the 10th day of July, 1862, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, all persons having claims against said estate must present them within 18 months, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM B. COFIELD, Adm.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John W. Gibson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala., on the 4th day of August, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES C. GIBSON, Adm.

Sept. 1, 1862.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of George W. Callan, late of Randolph county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 24th day of August, 1862, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

CHARLES C. CALLAN, Adm.

Sept. 4, 1862.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been appointed by the Probate Court of Randolph county, on the estate of S. Whitman, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of Aug., 1862. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

PATRICK W. WHITMAN, Adm.

Sept. 4, 1862.

Administrators' Notice.

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H. C. LEE, Adm.

Sept. 4, 1862.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Charles Dukes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 17th day of July, 1862, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM C. DUKES, Adm.

Sept. 4, 1862.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John T. Bentley, late of Calhoun county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of July, 1862. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

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Sept 1 - 4.

A high-contrast, black and white image showing various organic and geometric shapes. The shapes include irregular polygons, a central circle with a smaller circle inside, and several elongated, textured rectangles. The image has a grainy, high-contrast appearance, similar to a photocopy or a stylized abstract drawing.

100

STIMULATION

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1342.

Jacksonville Republican

Published every THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GALTIN.

At Two Dollars within the year or three dollars at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to dis-

continue will be considered an engagement for

the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of

Long—\$1.00 & 10 lines of Brevier, for the

A first—\$1.00 & 5 cents per square for each

subsequent insertion; one square counted as

two, and subsequent ones not counted, con-

sequently additional squares.

Twenty advertisements, \$10 for one square

and \$5 for each additional square.

Annunciation of Candidates \$5. Circulars of

Candidacies 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the

time they are due.

Aug. 14, 1862. F. M. GLAZNER.

JACKSONVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.

The second session will open on 28th July. Rates of tuition unchanged.

R. SCALES

July 24.—1 mo.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Talladega, on Friday the 8th inst., a deep-sea Mule, 5 years old but Spring, about medium size, main and tail closely shaved; Any person giving information to me at Talladega, or returning said Mule, shall be reasonably rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1862. F. M. GLAZNER.

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 22d day of June, two young male Mules, about sixteen months old, and a dark colt. The other one about one year old, a dark bay, heavy set. Any information of such mules will be thankfully received; and I will satisfy any person for their trouble in letting me know. I live near Mount Polk, Calhoun county, Ala.

JACOB NOAH.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 21st day of July, 1862, Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned upon the estate of BARTLEY C. Johnson, late of Marshall county, Ala., dec'd, by the Probate Court of said county, all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. PRACTICAL M. BUSH, Admin.

ELIZ. L. JOHNSON, Admin. of Bartley C. Johnson, dec'd.

Aug. 14. CALEB F. BROTHERS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Israel Brothers, late of St. Clair county, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 21st day of July, 1862, by the Judge of Probate of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Aug. 14. CALEB F. BROTHERS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of July, 1862, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala., deceased, late of St. Clair county, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, Executors of the estate of August, 1862, by Hon. A. Turner, Judge of the Probate court of said county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be forever barred, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Aug. 14. N. B. POOL, Adm.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of John Johnson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala., on the 14th day of July, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Aug. 14. M. L. PINSON, Adm.

JANE PINSON, Ex'r.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.

In the Court of Probate of said county, Special Term, August, 2nd, 1862.

From Tennessee—the Fight near Gallatin—Gen. Johnson Paroled.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 27—Gen. R. W. Johnson, Capt. Turner, of his staff, and Capt. Libbon, of the second Indiana Cavalry, arrived here to-day.

They state that Gen. Johnson was compelled to surrender near Gallatin on the 21st inst., because his force, numbering about 700, after fighting bravely for some time, became unmanageable, and finally ran, with the exception of about 75, who, with Gen. Johnson, Major Winfrey, of the 5th Infantry, and three officers, were taken pris-

oners. Department, copies of all the orders issued to his Generals of corps and division, all his maps and topographical charts, and, in short, every record and piece of information which any one could have wished to know, with perfect accuracy and detail, the past history and future plans of the campaign, the numbers and disposition of our troops, and the purposes of the War Department and the Generals. If those had all been destroyed by fire the loss would have been most serious, and would have greatly retarded the prosecution of the war. Captured and possessed by the enemy, their loss is incalculable.

President Lincoln himself could, now tell Jefferson Davis and his Generals

nothing concerning our army in Virginia which they do not already know.

The loss, we repeat, is irreparable.

Unless our force is so strong that such per-

fect knowledge of our purposes by the

enemy is no detriment in their suc-

cessful execution, the whole plan of the

campaign must be changed. It will

hardly do to say we are thus strong

when the loss met with occurred during a retreat.

The national loss was twenty-six kil-

ed, including Lieut. Wynkoop of the

7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and two offi-

cers, and thirty-three killed and forty

wounded.

The national prisoners were all trea-

tured by the guerrilla Morgan, and libera-

ted on parole.

Morgan's force is 1,800 strong, and is

finely equipped and mounted. They

carry along with them printing materi-

als with which they regularly issue a

newspaper called the Videlte.

AFFAIRS AT CUMBERLAND GAP—LETTER

FROM BLACKGARD BROWNLAW.

I have two letters from Cincinnati, dated the 25th inst., and one of the writers

claims against said estate will present them in the time prescribed by law, or the same

will be barred. PRACTICAL M. BUSH, Adm.

ELIZ. L. JOHNSON, Adm. of Bartley C. Johnson, dec'd.

Aug. 14. CALEB F. BROTHERS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

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Aug. 14. N. B. POOL, Adm.

JANE PINSON, Ex'r.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.

In the Court of Probate of said county, Special Term, August, 2nd, 1862.

W. G. BROWNLAW.

STRAYED

From the subscriber in Drake Town

25 Ga., about the last of May, one bay

mare, and five years old, of sound size; no

very noted mark, and been ploughed some

where; she strayed and has been ploughed

on with a horse—she is a good mare.

She was raised in Blount county, Ala., by Dr.

J. W. Johnson—any information of the above

described animal will be thankfully received

and liberally rewarded.

Address, R. B. HUTCHESON,

Aug. 14, 1862. Drake Town, Ga.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Aaron Tate, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of July, 1862, by the Hon. John N. Frank, Judge of Probate of the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala., whose residence, and all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or they will be forever barred, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Aug. 14. JAMES P. PEARSON, Adm.

JANE PINSON, Ex'r.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.

In the Court of Probate of said county, Special Term, August, 2nd, 1862.

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Aug. 14, 1862. Drake Town, Ga.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

September, 11 1862.

We are authorized to announce D. L. NICHOLSON, as candidate for Solicitor for the Circuit composed of the counties of Blount, Marshall, Madison, Jackson, DeKalb and Cherokee.

READ QRS. PARTIZAN RANGERS:

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Sept. 7th, 1862.

THE members of my company will meet at Jacksonville on WEDNESDAY 24th inst. for the purpose of electing 3 Lieutenants to complete the organization of the company.

B. P. BURNEY, Capt. comg co.

Wanted.

16 or 18 Good Mules,

To be delivered at Oxford during the present week, for which a liberal price will be given.

S. MORGAN.

Sep. 11, '62.

Quarterly Meeting:

The last Quarterly meeting of Jacksonville Station and Circuit, will be held in Jacksonville on 20th and 21st Sept. inst. There will not be any meeting at Union in consequence thereof, at that time.

JO. SCALES, Dr. in chg:

The following despatch which has been handed us, just as our paper was going to press, conveys the sad intelligence of the death of the gallant Capt. Thomas Bush commander of the Calhoun Sharp Shooters.

Richmond, Sep. 13, 1862.

To Wx. F. Bush, Jacksonville, Ala.

Capt. Thomas Bush, was wounded at Manassas on Saturday in the hip, died the fifth day.

C. J. CLARK.

We are again indebted to prompt and polite attention of Dr. C. J. Clark, of Richmond, for the following dispatch received on Thursday night. It conveys sad news to some of our citizens, upon whom the fortunes of war have fallen heavily. J. Harris, mentioned in the dispatch is the son of our fellow citizen Warren Harris, and is the same who was so severely and painfully wounded in the neck at the battle of Drainsville, but who, with irrepressible patriotism rushed again to arms, so soon as his condition would possibly allow.

N Littlejohn is the son of our fellow citizen, Absalom Littlejohn, who had two sons in the 16th Regt., William and Neil, or Cornelius. Wm. was severely wounded in the leg in the battles before Richmond, and is now at home, still suffering severely, and we are sorry to say, recovering very slowly from his wound, and now the sad news reached him that his remaining son was killed at the second battle of Manassas.

R. James, was a member of Capt. Woodruff's company from Alexandria. Dr. Dickie, reported as seriously wounded, was a member of Co. "D," and a citizen of Alexandria, and we hope may soon recover and his useful life be spared.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.

J. Harris and N. Littlejohn, company G, and R. James, company D, were killed at Manassas.

Capt. Macin, company B, and Dr. Dickie, company D, were seriously wounded. Others slightly.

RIVER DEFENCE.

We are glad to see the subject of timely preparation for river defence advocated by Southern papers. They urge the people in the vicinity of bluffs and defensible points, to go to work, without waiting for the action of the General Government, which has its hands full in the important operations in other parts of the field. The Yankees will do much as a desperate effort in the Fall and Winter upon Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Mobile and other points, and endeavor to push their advantages by gunboats, up the rivers to the interior of the Cotton States, in revenge for the unbroken chain of their disastrous defeats this summer.

It is the part of wisdom to prepare for them, and as far as possible frustrate their designs by obstructions and the erection of batteries, at defensible points. The example of Vicksburg shows the great advantage of high bluffs for defense against gunboats. Are there not places on the Alabama and other rivers, where the boat channel runs near shore, and where if there are not natural bluffs, strong artificial elevations for canon could be erected of logs or rocks?

The Next Legislature—Stay Laws.

Experience has proven to every intelligent and reflecting man, that the Stay Laws passed by the Legislatures of the Southern States at the commencement of this war, except in so far as they protected the interests of absent soldiers, were the greatest blunders ever committed. We hope that among the first acts of the approaching Legislature will be to amend them so as only to embrace those absent in the army. In the times of war, no one will venture the investment of money in internal improvements or manufactures; and these stay laws, by doing away with the collection of debts, consequently left no use for money, except to be invested in groceries, provisions and articles of clothing. They have thus been, unintentionally, at least in a great degree, the parent cause of monopoly and high prices. In times of war, money, such as

it is, shipplasters and all, is necessarily plenty, in consequence of the large amounts paid out to officers, contractors, soldiers for supplies, transportation, &c. It is not so much that articles of prime necessity are scarce and high, as that money is plenty and cheap.

If a man has a sack of coffee, salt, corn or wheat, he is in no hurry to exchange them for money, because the probability is that money will become more plenty and cheap, while these articles will become more scarce and high. But let him be pressed by debts which nothing but money will pay, and he will gladly exchange them, sooner than risk the sacrifice of property. Many other arguments for the repeal of Stay Laws might be adduced, but we deem them unnecessary. The truth is, instead of diminishing the uses for money, in time of war, the true policy is for the Legislatures to create as many real and artificial channels for its use as possible.

Prepare to Assist the Needy.

The recent extension of the Conscription to forty-five, will abstract from such counties as Calhoun, a large additional amount of white labor, upon which indigent families have been heretofore totally dependent, and provisions have still gone up in price.

Experience has proven that the tax levied last year was inadequate to the necessities even then existing. The wife or child of no man who is fighting in the glorious Southern army ought to be suffered to want. Providence has blessed us with plenty if properly distributed. We hope the next Legislature may not be afraid to levy a tax, if necessary, ten-fold greater than the last. Let the gallant deeds of our noble and patriotic army, and the grand and signal victories with which Providence has blessed our arms, soften and enlarge every heart. The people can make no more sincere and acceptable sacrifice to God for his blessings, than by alleviating the sufferings and relieving the necessities of each other.

We were pained to learn, from a soldier of Capt. Lee's company, who was wounded in the Cedar Run battle, and who passed through here last week, that Capt. Moses Lee, of this county, was killed at the battle of Manassas, shot through the heart.

Capt. Lee, emigrated to this county from South Carolina some years ago; although considerably over the age for military service, was among the first to volunteer; he joined Capt. Draper's first company of 12 months' men, and was elected Lieut. When the time was out, he came home, and immediately raised another company for the war, of which he was elected Captain. In every trial or emergency he sustained himself nobly, and was said by the Colonels of his Regiment to be "brave as Julius Caesar." Calhoun County and its native State has lost no more true or gallant son.

By a letter to W. Hubbard, we learn further that C. C. Phillips and J. R. McKinney were killed. Brown and Matheus wounded—the 18th Regt. was badly cut up on 30th in charging a battery—Capt. Lee had been setting two weeks Lieut. Col. his company was led in the action by Lt. J. B. Hubbard.

Indian Massacres in Minnesota.

From the latest accounts it appears that the Indian depredations were continued with unabated fury in Minnesota, and other portions of the Northwest. This seems but a righteous retribution of Providence upon the citizens of this far off State, who have sent forward their soldiers with such alacrity to the work of pillage, massacre and devastation of the South.

We are informed that Elizabeth Morrison, living near Oakfusky, Randolph Co., has five sons and thirty grandsons in the Confederate army. She is now 80 years old. There are few probably who have so many sons and grandsons in the army.

Decreased Soldier's Claims.

The attention of those interested, is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Mr. Edward M. Clark, of Richmond, Va., who proposes to attend to the collection of claims due deceased soldiers. From his testimonials, and information we have by private letters, we doubt not he will attend to all business entrusted to him, with accuracy and despatch.

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in his letter of the 5th inst says:

"A gentleman just from Indiana, reached the city a day or two ago. He reports the people of his State willing, may anxious for the restoration on any

term the South may dictate; but rather than consent to a final separation they will make war on us still. He thinks they would gladly part with New England, if they could get back the South.

RICHMOND, Virginia,

Sept. 10th 1862.

Mr. J. F. GRANT,

DEAR SIR:

Through a letter from a member of Captain Whaley's company and a young Mr. Orr of Capt. Cook's company I have obtained some further news from the Tenth Ala. Regt. Through the letter I learn, for the first time of the death of our young friends Jesse Harris and Cornelius Littlejohn, and the wounding of Dr. Dickie of Alexandria. Poor boys! After going through many privations, hardships and dangers, and facing death with heroic fortitude in the camp, and in the battle field they fell at last; on the bloody plains of Manassas, where many a gallant Southern has laid down his life in the cause of Southern Liberty.

Thus two other families in our community have laid their offering on the altar, and are clothed in mourning; whether victorious or not, we shall have a generation of broken hearts and sad memories.

Wileox's Brigade, consisting of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Ala. Regts., was held in reserve and moved forward close in the rear of another Brigade that was hotly engaged with the enemy for hours they were exposed to a fire of shot and shell, in this most trying position to the patience and courage of a soldier, some sixty or more persons were wounded in the Brigade, mostly with fragments of shell. Capt. Alberto Marin of Co. B, received a serious wound in the thigh, the fragment of a shell passing through the muscles. Dr. Dickie was wounded on the head by a piece of shell. A good many members of the Regiment received slight injuries. The explosions of shells and bursting of shot around them is described as terrific; besides the two above mentioned, a young man by the name of Rowland Jones (or Jeans) was killed dead on the field. Capt. Whaley had joined the Regiment and was in the fight. The last news I have the Regiment was at Leesburg, and would cross into Maryland within a few hours. I am aware of the anxiety of the people at home to hear from their friends—and I have telegraphed and written all I have learned, without delay. I have been assured that there was no one seriously hurt in the Regiment but those I have mentioned.

None of the wounded have been sent to Richmond—they remain at Warrenton, Aldie, and other places in the vicinity. We shall despatch an agent tomorrow to carry up clothing and money to supply the wants of the Alabamians. We could get no transportation earlier. Many of the wounded are destitute of a change of clothing, having lost or been compelled to throw away their knapsacks. For some days before the battle, during their rapid movements our army subsisted on scant rations, some times on roasting-ears and apples. An army that can march, and live and fight as ours has done, commanded by such leaders, and impelled by such motives, can hardly be whipped.

Yours truly,

C. J. CLARK,

Sergeon in charge Ala. Hospitals

CAMP BELTAN, near ATHENS, TENN.

HEADQUARTERS, 2d ALABAMA CAVALRY.

August 12th, 1862.

Mr. J. F. Grant Sir—I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for Solicitor for the Circuit composed of the counties of Blount, Marshall, Madison, Jackson, DeKalb, and Cherokee. I do so for two reasons:

First—I am but partially known to the members of the General Assembly of Alabama.

Second—I am here in the C. S. Service and expect to remain until the war is ended, and shall have no opportunity to urge my claims personally before any members of the Legislature.

In reference to my politics, I have ever been a Democrat of the State rights school. I supported and advocated the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, was run on the Secession ticket in my county for a seat in the Convention which passed the ordinance of Secession and was defeated by the Union candidates, since the war commenced, I have been in the ranks except a short time, during my discharge from service on account of disability.

I leave my claims in the hands of my friends and hope that they will do me justice in my absence, I am for fighting Lincoln as long as we can muster a man or furnish a dollar.

Very respectfully,

DAVID L. NICHOLSON.

P. S. As to my qualifications for

the office, I refer you to Maj. F. M. Hardwick, Col. Jas. Lamar, and Capt. Lynch, all members of the Legislature.

D. L. N.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Of the *Savannah Republican*.

BATTLE OF MANASSAS NO. 2.

REVISED AND IMPROVED EDITION.

Another Brilliant Victory—Enemy Routed at all Points—Heavy Loss—Bartow and Bee Avenged, &c.

BATTLE FIELD OF MANASSAS, Aug. 31

Another great battle has been fought on the bloody Plains of Manassas, and once more has it avenged our banners with the laurel of victory. The conflict opened Friday afternoon, and last night not a Federal soldier remained on the South side of Bull Run, except the prisoners we had taken, and those who sleep the sleep that shall know no waking until the great day of Judgment. The people of the Confederacy—those at home no less than the invincible heroes in the field, and the friends of justice and the lovers of liberty everywhere—assuredly have cause for rejoicing and thanksgiving. Never since Adam was planted in the garden of Eden, did a holier cause engage the hearts and arms of any nation; and never did any people establish more clearly their right to be free men.

I did not arrive in time to witness the battle of Friday, the 29th. Leaving Gordonsville at 9 o'clock that day, on a freight train, I reached Rapidian Station, the present terminus of the railroad, at noon. There I took horse, forded the river; struck for the Rappahannock—crossed that river also—got to Warrenton at one o'clock yesterday—rested my horse, and then took the turnpike for the battlefield, fourteen miles distant where I arrived in one hour and fifteen minutes, and just in time to witness, for the second time, the triumph of Confederate arms on these ever memorable plains.

I cannot undertake to give the number of men engaged on either side.

It is not probable, however, that the enemy had more than 75,000 troops on the field.

Our own forces were considerably

less, a large part of the army not having

arrived in time to participate in the fight.

Longstreet's corps d'armee held the right, A. P. Hill's and Anderson's

(late Huger's) divisions the centre, and

Jackson's veterans the left. Jackson

was the first to reach the plains below

the Blue Ridge; Hill came next, and

then Longstreet, who entered at Thorngrove Gap. The enemy occupied the Gap with full desperation, and seemed

disposed to dispute the passage of our troops; but Huger's and Anderson's

Georgia brigades, which led the corps

made a bold dash and soon drove them

away with but little loss. That was on

Thursday, the 28th. Jackson had

brought the enemy to bay between

Gainesville and Groveton, two miles

from the old battle-field, on the Warrenton turnpike. Knowing this, Longstreet pressed forward and succeeded in getting into position on the right of the turnpike, in time to hold that part of our line while Jackson engaged the enemy on the left.

It should have been stated that Longstreet played the enemy a clever trick before he left the South bank of the Rappahannock. Jackson and Hill having moved around by Sperryville above, he made feints at several fords on the Rappahannock as if he would cross over, and thus drew the attention of the enemy to those points, whilst he put his forces in motion and marched rapidly to the northward and around to Gainesville. When he did the same people ever

fight two battles upon the same ground,

within so short a period. For the sec-

ond time the God of battles has spoken

by the mouth of our cannon, and told

the North to let us go unto ourselves.

Will that ill-starred people require him

to repeat the command after the man-

ner of Pharaoh and the purblind Egyp-

tians? We shall see.

P. W. A.

Drayton was

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The wounded at the hospitals at Falls Church have arrived at Washington.

The railroad bridge at Bull Run has again been destroyed by the rebels.

Stonewall Jackson is on his way to Baltimore via Leesburg. He intends crossing near Edward's Ferry.

The latest from Gen. Pope's Headquarters says that his whole column is falling back thence to Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

The city to-night is in a state of great excitement, and not without cause.

Last night there was a serious skirmish along the whole front, during which we lost two of our best Generals and other valuable officers, Kearney and Stephens.

It is stated that Hooker's brigade drove the rebels back, but this mile of skirmishing was attended with great loss of life.

At 4 o'clock this morning a train of one hundred wagons loaded with commissary stores was intercepted by the enemy between Fairfax and Centreville and driven off towards Manassas before it could be overtaken.

When this raid on our rear at Centreville was known, the necessity of guarding in that direction caused our whole army to abandon Centreville, and it was marched this side of Fairfax C H this morning it again marched, and by evening the advance was in sight of Munson's R R. The rebel cavalry followed at a distance, but made no attack.

To-day the Government is exerting every energy for this city's defence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says the latest trustworthy news from the front was brought by a Surgeon who left Fair-fax Co. at 9 o'clock Monday night after midnight. The enemy were still pursuing or threatening to pursue. General Lee was believed to have moved his troops on Little Run turnpike, which runs to the north of Centreville from Gain Spring through Germanton to Fairfax Court-house. Ample preparations have been made to meet him and the probabilities were that there would be a great battle fought Tuesday or Wednesday.

A report brought by other officers was that the enemy had fallen back with his whole army for lack of supplies, being satisfied with what he had already done, or at least feeling himself unable to accomplish more.

There is no doubt there was heavy skirmishing between our forces and the rebels' advance on our outposts last night.

This Tuesday morning's reports are not yet accessible.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

The dispatch telegraphed from here on Monday intimating that the New York Tribune had been ordered to be closed had no foundation. The statement was made with no other purpose than to appease the mob.

RICHMOND, Sept. 3.

Dispatches from the west in late Northern papers state that the rebels are pressing towards Covington.

Business entirely suspended in Cincinnati and Marshallaw proclaimed.

The town of Buchanan Va. was captured by the rebels on the 30th.

The rebels were advancing on Clarkesburg. There was great alarm in the latter place and all moveable public property had been removed.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Congratulatory Order of Gen. Bragg.

From New Orleans,

Yellow Fever among the Yankee Troops.

ESSEX GONE BELOW BATON ROUGE.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5.

The following congratulatory order from General Bragg to his army on the successes of the Confederate arms has just been received:

SPARTA, Sept. 5, 1862

Our campaign has auspiciously commenced. The enemy is in full retreat, with consternation and demoralization, devastating his ranks. To secure the fruits of this condition, we must press on vigorously and unceasingly.

Alabamians, your State is redeemed!

Tennesseans, your capital and State are almost restored without firing a gun, and you return conquerors!

Kentuckians, the first great blow has been struck for your freedom!

Soldiers from the other States share the happiness of our more fortunate brothers, and will press on with them for the redemption of their homes and homes.

[Signed] BAXTON BRAGG.

Major General.

MOBILE, Sept. 10.

The following is a special dispatch to the Register and Advertiser:

JACKSON, Sept. 9.

The Essex has gone below Baton Rouge.

Reliable information from parties here who escaped from New Orleans say the yellow fever prevails among the

Yankee troops in that city.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 10.

Forrest re-occupied Murfreesboro last Sunday. He arrived just in time to save the court house, which the rear guard of the Yankees had fired. Not a Yankee was in sight when he arrived.

Gen. Bragg had crossed the Cumberland river, and we will probably hear from him soon.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser.

BALDWIN, Sept. 10.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 3d inst says:

Gen. Bunt is to march from Fort Smith to invade Northwest Arkansas.

The Confederates are concentrated at Cross Hollow near Elk horn battlefield, awaiting his approach.

Quantrill encountered a Union force at Laramie, killing and wounding twenty two men and two officers.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune states that the loss in all the late battles, including Saturday, is 12,000, and calls Pope a liar for overestimating his loss.

At 4 o'clock this morning a train of one hundred wagons loaded with commissary stores was intercepted by the enemy between Fairfax and Centreville and driven off towards Manassas before it could be overtaken.

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

September, 1862.

We are authorized to announce D. L. NICHOLSON, as a candidate for Senator for the Circuit composed of the counties of Blount, Marshall, Madison, Jackson, DeKalb and Cherokee.

HEAD QRS. PARTIZAN RANGERS: JACKSONVILLE, ALA. Sept. 7th, 1862.

THE members of my company will meet at Jacksonville on SATURDAY 24th inst. for the purpose of electing Lieutenants to complete the organization of the company. B. P. HORNEY, Capt. com. co.

Wanted.

16 or 18 Good Mules, to be delivered at Oxford during the present week, for which a liberal price will be given. S. MORGAN. Sep. 11, 1862.

Having to be absent on business a great part of the present week, we have only time to say to our readers, that the good news continues to flow in, for which we refer them to our telegraphic columns. The Yankees have been once more whipped, with reported loss of five thousand, this time in Maryland, which they claim as their own territory. They have also evacuated Cumberland Gap. Buell has evacuated Nashville, going down the Cumberland; but as Price and Breckinridge is below him, and Bragg above, he is considered by no means safe. In fact, every portion of the Yankee army seems only intent upon getting off Southern soil as fast as possible, and the Southern armies in all directions are in active pursuit. The tables are completely turned. The North is now in a big buck auge, shaking with fears of invasion, and their lying papers tell the people that it has been the intention of the South to make a conquest all the time. The Yankees have to very sensitive nerves, the one is their fears the other is their pockets—both are suffering exceedingly these times, and it is not unreasonable to hope that this state of things may bring them to their senses, so far as to propose terms of peace.

HARPER'S FERRY seems to be an unlucky place for the John Brownites. Stonewall Jackson has recently captured there 10,000 prisoners, 1,000 negroes, fifty canon, and a large quantity of ammunition, and stores, without the loss of a single man. The raid upon the South commenced there, and we guess the cut Yankees think by this time it ought to end there.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND, Sept. 8, 1862.

Mr. J. F. Grant—DEAR SIR—I promised to write you occasionally, and as we are lying over this evening and it is said, a Virginian is going to the rear. I write you a few lines. You see we are in the State of Maryland, with our army except the broken down and barefoot crowd, who we are left on the other side of the Potomac, and you may depend that comprises a goodly number (75) out of our regt. We have been marching very tight since we set out on this expedition and there was about 2 days, the boys were out of provisions, and they grumbled very much, and I could say but little, for I was so hungry I was sick. You know I am in command of the regt. the Major being sick, and left at Leesburg.

We are near Frederick city in Maryland. The Yankees left the city before we got there. There are a great many Lincolnettes where we are stationed, they appear to be very uneasy. When we come to creeks and rivers, we walk in and ford them like a horse. We have been marching, fighting and under arms twenty-four days. We find plenty to eat in Maryland and a good many of the right kind of people, only a few days ago there was a Union flag floating in Frederick city. It has been taken down and Confederate colors hoisted. Our company is very small at this time—there are a great many sick at the hospital. I must close.

Yours respectfully,
LIEUT. J. B. HENDRICK.

Stonewall Jackson's Strategy.

A correspondent of the *Savannah Republican*, writing from Leesburg, Virginia, the 5th instant, rehearses some interesting things concerning our operations before the battle of Manassas: I wrote you last from Liberty Mills, and since that time we have met and whipped the Yankees five times. After the battle of Cedar Run the Yankees fell back to the Rappahannock, at the Warrenton Sulphur Springs, and below in the forks of Rappahannock and Hazel rivers, where our army first came up with them. The principal fighting along there was with artillery. Jackson attempted to cross the river below Jefferson. Early's brigade had got across, and Lawton's brigade had got one regiment (the 13th Georgia) across, when there came on a heavy rain, preventing the rest of the brigade from crossing. The 13th had to stay on the other side all night, and if the Yankees had known it there was nothing in the way of their capturing the whole of them, as Early's brigade was not in supporting distance. The next morning the Thirteenth were ordered to cross back again. Jackson then left the Yankees in the

class. The ladies cheer us with their handkerchiefs on the roadside. But this town I believe is *Union*, and they are sorry to see us, though all seem to admit we will get from 20 to 40,000 volunteers in the State. They say Baltic more is all right. I cannot tell you of course what is the object of this movement, and what point is our destination. This is a bold movement and if successful will confuse the counsels of the enemy. The battle is not to the strong, and how deeply engaged should our Christian people be for our safety. We have a proud and victorious army—no better was ever brought into the field—we have the youth and flower of the South in this sad conflict, and if dislodged and cut to pieces by an overwhelming force of our enemy, when shall we recover from it. I with my brave boys follow the flag of the South though it be to a bloody grave, though I can but think our situation may become perilous. The enemy is in our front and rear. I know not the plans of our General, and trust that he knows his own business—I wrote home, about the second great battle of Manassas, you can see that letter. It is now ascertained from Northern papers that we killed five of their Generals, Major-Generals Kearney and Stevens and Brigadiers Taylor, Buford and another. I wrote that 2 of my own boys fell on that field, C. Littlejohn and Jesse Harris. It is also said here Capt. Bush is dead from his wounds.

We have now in the regiment for duty, 363 enlisted men and 18 officers. The man is about to start and I must close. Yours truly,
G. C. WHATLEY

CAMP near FREDERICK CITY, Md. Sept. 9th.

Mr. J. F. Grant—Having the opportunity of dropping you a few lines, I will give you a small sketch of the battle fought at Buell's Run. We fought there three days 28th, 29th and 30th. It is thought the battle fought on the 30th was the hardest battle ever fought. I hope I may never experience another such. We were ordered to charge a battery on the 30th, and Capt. Moses Lee was killed in the charge, shot through the heart. James McKinney was killed in the same engagement, shot through head, Columbus Phillips was also killed in the commencement of the same engagement, shot through the breast. We had three wounded—Edward Mauis right arm broken in the elbow. James Brown flesh wound in calf of leg. Sergt. E. F. Rice's right in left thigh. Our Captain is very much missed by the company and regiment, he was acting as Major at the time he was killed. He was well liked by his men, and our Southern Confederacy did not afford a braver man. John Lee's son also died at Hospital, Aug 1st with fever. We, the company do sympathize with Capt. Lee's family, in their bereavement, and may God bless them in their troubled condition. Our privates that were killed were good soldiers and well liked by the company.

We are near Frederick city in Maryland. The Yankees left the city before we got there. There are a great many Lincolnettes where we are stationed, they appear to be very uneasy. When we come to creeks and rivers, we walk in and ford them like a horse. We have been marching, fighting and under arms twenty-four days. We find plenty to eat in Maryland and a good many of the right kind of people, only a few days ago there was a Union flag floating in Frederick city. It has been taken down and Confederate colors hoisted. Our company is very small at this time—there are a great many sick at the hospital. I must close.

Yours respectfully,
LIEUT. J. B. HENDRICK.

Stonewall Jackson's Strategy.

care of Gen. Longstreet, and went up the road about seven miles, crossed over the river, and by forced marches over roundabout roads, got to Bristow Station about four miles below the Manassas Junction, just in time to capture the Yankee trains. We had got within a mile of the station when we heard the whistle blow—the trains coming up from the Rappahannock. We hurried on in the dark, and when we got to the station we found two engines with empty trains, and were sure that our expedition was a failure, as we understood that the main train had passed on. We ruined the two engines, however; but Jackson had made better arrangements than that. While he sent part of his forces to Bristow Station he went himself to Warrenton Junction, and there stopped the main train, which was about a mile long, loaded with everything that could be called for, and I should judge worth several millions of dollars. Everybody helped himself to whatever he wanted, and the remainder was burned up.

I was told the first thing Jackson did when he got to the Junction was to awake the Telegraph operator out of his bed and tell him he had no further use for his services. Jackson then sent a dispatch to Washington informing Lincoln that the rebels were whipped and running. He rode besides the trains, and all the stores at the depot and about a hundred prisoners. Some few got away and carried the news to Washington. There is one thing certain; it was the greatest surprise and the greatest strategic movement of ancient or modern times.

A CANADIAN ADMISSION.—The N. Y. Times of the 6th, in a leading editorial, makes the following remarkable confession:

It is perfectly idle to conceal the fact that, as we stand to-day, we are beaten, and the same faults which have beaten us hitherto, if continued, will beat us to the end of the chapter. If we persist in the policy thus far pursued; if we have not better generals in the army, and better counsels in the Cabinet, and more vigor, a more high-toned energy, a more resolute and well-aimed determination in the Government, than we have had hitherto; the rebellion will conquer the Government. Jeff. Davis will take Mr. Lincoln's seat, and the Constitution of the Confederacy will replace the Constitution of the United States. But with such a reform, promptly started and vigorously carried out, we can conquer the rebels and restore the ascendancy of the North.

LATER FROM NASHVILLE.—A courier, we learn, arrived from within a few miles of Nashville this morning, and brings the news that the city is completely invested by our guerrillas, who are in all the roads. Forrest's force has been increased to six thousand by the citizens, old men and boys joining him.

Buell cannot put out any pickets more than two miles from the city; if he does they are shot. All communication is cut off between Buell and his government. What he intends to do is yet a matter of doubt. Some think he intends to retreat down the Tennessee river, if he can. Where Gen. Bragg's army is we are not informed, but we feel satisfied it is in the right place.—*Chattanooga Rebel* 17th instant.

From the Natchez Courier, Sept. 9.

On its last trip to this city, the gunboat Essex made rather a small business in making demands for the unconditional surrender of Natchez. The whole affair can be summed up in a few words—they came, they demanded, were recruited in the short time of 21 hours, and Gen. Smith has made a requisition for twenty thousand additional stand of arms.

Ten Regiments of Kentuckians were being raised under Gen. A. Buford. Gen. Smith entered Lexington, in triumph on the 1st inst. The people of the surrounding country rushed down to see him. They pointed into town throughout the day, and manifested the greatest demonstration of delight at their deliverance from the yoke of an abolition oppressor. The ladies wept for joy and in gratitude to their deliverers.

Col. John Morgan arrived in Lexington on the 4th inst., and was received with boundless enthusiasm.

Col. Scott's La. Cavalry captured Frankfort, the seat of government of Kentucky, on the 3rd inst., and planted their battle flag on the dome of the State house. The streets were thronged with men and women from the country and a grand ovation was kept up throughout the day.

The enemy took time by the forelock and evacuated the place on the night of the 2d. Our troops went in pursuit of them next morning, and sent back a number of prisoners and three hundred mules. It was reported that Scott had overtaken their rear and would capture the entire train together with a vast amount of property.

The Lexington, Ky., Statesman of the 6th inst. contains a stirring address from Gen. Smith.

Gen. Buford and Humphrey Marshall were to have reached Paris on the night of the 6th and camped on Marshall's own farm.

De Caus's brigade of Federals left the north side of Cumberland Gap on the 11th, with a large number of wagons on a foraging expedition.

A skirmish occurred with the enemy on the 12th at Baptist Gap, three miles from Cumberland Gap. No particulars are given except that the enemy were driven back.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.

In the Senate, Mr. Hill of Georgia,

Schulz, Heintzelman and Blenker.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Judge Underwood.

The following anecdote of Judge Underwood, that prince of wits of the Georgia Bench and Bar, which have certainly had no stint of witty men, has been in print before, but will bear repetition:

A gentleman conversing with Judge U. said of a third party: "He is certainly the grandest liar in creation!" The Judge rebuked him, for the severity of his language, but added, with an air of arch gravity, "I will, myself, say of that man, that he does certainly make a more economical use of that little article of truth, than any man I ever did know!" [Countymen.]

THE Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

A new amendment to exempt one editor of a Southern newspaper was rejected by the Senate, Sept. 14. A motion to strike out ministers of the Gospel was negatived—yes 5, nays 17.

In the House a resolution from the Senate, fixing the 30th day of September as the day for adjournment of Congress, was voted to, and the Conscription bill was further discussed.

from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to declare certain persons alien enemies. It provides that the President issue his proclamation requiring all persons within the Confederate States who refuse to support this Government, to depart within 40 days beyond the territory and jurisdiction of the Confederate States: Provided, that if any of the persons shall, during the 40 days, abandon the Government of the United States, and renounce their allegiance thereto, &c., he shall be relieved from the penalty against alien enemies.

The Military exemption bill was further considered, and the constitutional question which has been discussed for several days, disposed of, by adoption of an amendment, excepting from exemption, such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to military duty.

From the Southern Confederacy. RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The report of the fight at Harper's Ferry and the capture of 8,000 prisoners is confirmed.

On Sunday Gen. D. H. Hill was attacked in Maryland with 80,000 men. The fight continued all day, with heavy loss on both sides. On Monday Hill was reinforced by Longstreet. The battle was renewed, and the enemy driven back three miles. Gen. Garnett of Va. was killed in Sunday's fight. His body arrived this afternoon.

CAMP MOORE, LA., Sept. 17 via Montgomery, Sept. 18.—The Yankees 200 strong, came up the railroad to Ponchatoula on Monday, and burnt seven or eight cars. The Yankees lost five or six killed and about the same number wounded, and a few prisoners. Our loss was one killed and a few wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Examiner has received Northern dates to the 14th. The Herald says the rebel camp at Frederick city was broken up Friday and the army marched to Hagerstown, preparing to march on Chambersburg. The *Advertiser* says the rebels have retreated from their position in Chambersburg, and are marching to Hagerstown. Kirby Smith made a speech to his army on Wednesday last, assuring them that their new day will bring victory in Custer.

The Chronicle of the 14th says Gen. Bering made an attack on Harper's Ferry, and was repulsed with great slaughter, and that the attack was renewed the next day with the same result. The citizens of Hagerstown and Philadelphia was increasing. The Chronicle also reports that 40,000 rebels, under Besuregard, left Richmond on Tuesday to reinforce Lee, and that New Orleans is threatened by a considerable force under Breckinridge and Van Dorn.

In New York on Friday stocks declined a fourth to one per cent. U. S. 6s quoted at 119 $\frac{1}{2}$. Exchange 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Liverpool dates to the 4th received—news unimportant—breadstuffs declined—cotton advanced 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. since 9th August.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.

A special to the *Evening News* from Tupelo to day, says Gen. Price's army moved from Baldwin, Miss., on Friday last a forced march. A messenger just arrived, reports that Saturday afternoon an advance guard, under Gen. Armstrong, surprised and attacked the Yankees, 6,000 strong, at Iuka, driving them out of the town and taking 2,000 prisoners. Gen. Price with the main body, came up Sunday morning. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands 10,000 worth of stores principally flour and salt.

Gen. Price gave chase, and when last heard from, seven miles behind the enemy. The hour of retaliation has come.

Special Dispatch to the Southern Confederacy. KNOXVILLE, Sept. 19.—Official information has been received of the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the enemy, night before last. The enemy has gone Northward on the Harlan road. Our troops now have possession of the Gap.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 19.—The enemy have again evacuated Nashville this time going down the Cumberland river. Their occupation of Clarksville and Fort Donelson was for the purpose of securing this route of retreat.

The tone and appearance of the Nashville papers indicate the apprehension of the speedy occupation of the place by the Confederates.

The train on the Nashville road started for Tallahassee, 80 miles from here, to-day.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—In the Senate the House bill to provide for the payment of troops raised in Missouri by Gen. Price, passed.

The exception bill was further considered.

The House passed a bill fixing the rank and pay of Adjutants of independent battalions; also adopted a regulation of the Major General's staff and command.

Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back a resolution in relation to the conduct of the war and navigation of the Western rivers, with modifications. Mr. Barksdale of Miss. presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

An official dispatch from Loring dated last night, Kannawha county, Va., says: "After incessant skirmishing we took this place at 3 P. M. The enemy six regiments strong made a stout resistance, burning their stores and most of the town in their retreat. Our loss slight—the enemy's heavy, and is in full retreat. Gen. Jenkins is in his rear."

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—Official dispatches from Chattanooga confirm the report of the unconditional surrender of ten thousand Yankees at Harper's Ferry, on Monday, without the loss of one man on our side. Gen. Jackson captured fifty pieces of artillery with ammunition, stores, &c. The letters also mention an engagement in Maryland between Boonsboro and Middletown, in which the enemy were repelled with reported loss of five thousand killed and wounded. Confederate loss heavy. No further particulars received.

From the *Schmid Reporter*.

BATTLE AT SHARPSBURG.

Enemy Routed.

CONFEDERATES VICTORIOUS.

Nashville Evacuated.

Official from "Stonewall."

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, September 21.

The *Enquirer* has dispatched from

enton added 20th inst. announcing that a terrible fight taken place at Sharpsburg on Wednesday. The advantage was on our side.

General Stark, Munro, and Branch were killed.

Generals D. R. Jones, Ripley, and Linton were wounded.

Report says the fight was renewed on Thursday, and that the enemy were routed and driven nine miles.

RICHMOND, September 21.

The New York Herald of the 18th inst. claims a victory at Sharpsburg.

Its dispatches are contradictory, but concur in stating that the Confederates were defeated.

Letters from Louisville claim a victory over Duncan's and Scott's forces at Moundsville, Kentucky.

The Bermuda correspondent of the New York Herald says that five steamers are lying in the port of St. George, awaiting to run the blockade.

The United States arsenal at Pittsburg was blown up on Wednesday—Seventy-five or eighty boys and girls were killed.

RICHMOND, September 20.

Col. Lindsey Walker arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, which place he left on Wednesday evening.

He was captured there

and has been held in confinement since the capture of Harper's Ferry on Monday.

McClellan's army was on the front, near Sharpsburg, and a general battle was expected.

General Reno (Yankee) was present in the fight near Boonesville.

Jackson's official report of the capture of Harper's Ferry, dated 16th inst., says:

"Yesterday God crowned our arms with another brilliant success in the surrender at Harper's Ferry of Brig. Gen. White, and 10,000 troops, with an equal number of small arms, 73 pieces artillery, and about 200 wagons.

In addition to other stores, there is also a large amount of camp and garrison equipment: 'Our loss was very small.'

In the House, the Senate bill fixing the second Monday in January as the time of meeting of the next regular session of Congress was passed.

Also, the bill to provide for the prompt settlement of the claims, arrears and bounty due to deceased soldiers, was passed.

CHATTANOOGA, September 20.

The Yankees evacuated Cumberland Gap on the 7th inst., destroying all their stores and blasting rocks so as to block up the roads.

CHATTANOOGA, September 19.

The enemy have again evacuated Nashville—this time going down the Cumberland river. Their occupation of Clarksville and Fort Donelson was for the purpose of securing this route of retreat.

The tone and appearance of the Nashville papers indicate the apprehensions of the speedy occupation of the place by the Confederates.

The train on the Nashville road started for Tallahatchie, 80 miles from here to-day.

OBITUARY.

DIED after a short illness in camp near Tupelo, Miss., of typhoid fever, on the 23rd of June 1862, James M. Adams, son of Roberson and Sarah Adams, and a member of the Calhoun Beauregards 26th Ala. Regt.

He was a good soldier and Patriotic, generous and kind.

He was ever ready to administer to the wants of his suffering comrades, which won for him the highest esteem of his fellow soldiers.

He lived and died as became a Christian soldier, his early departure is truly a sad bereavement, and his loss is severely felt by the entire company.

Although his suffering were severe he bore them with the utmost fortitude and seemed resigned to the dispensation of God's dealing with him.

Oh! how soon to follow through the dark valley and shadow of death his affectionate companion, who but a few short months ago death claimed as his victim and tore her from his fond embrace, but soon restored was the riven tie by a reunion which shall never end.

Weep ye not, father and mother, brothers and sisters, he can never return to you, but you must shortly follow him.

He has gone to that country from whose borne no traveller has ever yet returned to enjoy the recompence of a well spent life.

Peace to his ashes that now slumber quietly in the valley of the great Mississippi.

T. K. L.

DIED of Typhoid fever in camp near Tupelo Miss. on the 1st of July 1862, Atherry Bryant a member of the Calhoun Beauregards 26th Ala. Regt.

He was the son of Tyrell and Charlotte Bryant.

Truly it may be said that another brave one has fallen a victim to the tomb, and now sleeps his last sleep, beneath the shade of a beautiful grove near Tupelo Miss., but his spirit was borne on wings of love where the trumpet of armies are never heard.

Where the thunder tones of Artillery can never disturb the rest of the weary soldier, he leaves a dear companion, father, mother, six brothers and four sisters, besides a host of relatives and friends to mourn

not as those without hope, although he was racked with much pain, he was never heard to utter a murmuring word. To all human appearance he had no fears of death. He seemed calm and collected up to the day prior to his death when his mental faculties became partially impaired by the mighty influence of the direful disease. The departed without a struggle, although lost to view his memory lingers round our hearts. In his death the enemy has lost a comrade most dear, he now enjoys that sweet rest in the arms of his Savior, where the sinews is only broken by the songs of the redeemed and music of angel voices, his is the rest of the blessed in heaven.

T. K. L.

DIED—Another soldier gone—John

Steel a son of James and Margaret

Steel and a member of the twenty-sixth Ala. Regt., died in the hospital in Columbus Miss.

He was born the 27th

day of Sept. 1834 in York Dist.

in South Carolina. He volunteered his

services some time in September last

and went forth in defense of his beloved South.

He was a brave soldier and

an unpleasant messmate; he has left affliction parents and relatives to mourn

their loss, he has done all that he could

to rescue his country from tyrannical

and base doing like many other youths

brought on an untimely death, may his

body lie in peace where he humbly loped

departed spirit has winged its flight

where the weary are at rest. H. A.

CENTRE, ALA., Sept. 21, 1862.

At a call communication of Sam

Dixon's Lodge No. 213, the following

preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

B. PRAYTOR, Adm.

S. E. PRAYTOR, Adm.

Sept. 23, 1862.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the

estate of Holden Noah, deceased, having

been granted to the undersigned, on the

16th day of Sept., 1862, by the Probate

Court of St. Clair county, notice is

hereby given to all persons having

claims against said estate, to present

them legally authenticated, within the

time prescribed by law, or they will be

barred; and those indebted to said es-

tate are requested to make payment.

ALFRED TURNER, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 20, 1862.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been

granted to the undersigned by the Hon.

L. Pittman, Judge of the Probate court of

Calhoun county, Ala., on the 21st day of

August, 1862, upon the estate of Andrew

Lankford, deceased, late of

Calhoun county, notice is hereby given

to all persons having claims against

said estate, to present them legally authen-

ticated, within the time prescribed by law,

or they will be barred; and those indebted to said es-

tate are requested to make payment.

ALFRED TURNER, Adm.

Sept. 4, 1862.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the

estate of Wm. G. L. Gibson, deceased, having

been granted to the undersigned by the Hon.

A. L. Pittman, Judge of the Probate court of

Calhoun county, Ala., on the 21st day of

August, 1862, upon the estate of Andrew

Lankford, deceased, late of

Calhoun county, notice is hereby given

to all persons having claims against

said estate, to present them legally authen-

ticated, within the time prescribed by law,

or they will be barred; and those indebted to said es-

tate are requested to make payment.

ALFRED TURNER, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 18, 1862.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the

estate of Sam'l T. Cox, deceased, having

been granted to the undersigned by the Hon.

A. L. Pittman, Judge of the Probate court of

Calhoun county, Ala., on the 21st day of

August, 1862, upon the estate of Andrew

Lankford, deceased, late of

Calhoun county, notice is hereby given

to all persons having claims against

said estate, to present them legally authen-

ticated, within the time prescribed by law,

or they will be barred; and those indebted to said es-

tate are requested to make payment.

ALFRED TURNER, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 18, 1862.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been

granted to the undersigned, on the

13th day of Sept., 1862, by the Probate

Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby

given to all persons having

claims against said estate, to present

them legally authenticated, within the

time prescribed by law, or they will be

barred; and those indebted to said es-

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ALFRED TURNER, Judge of Probate.

